

EXHIBIT B

From: @retrophin.com>
Sent: Thursday, November 21, 2013 5:24 PM
To:
Subject: REMINDER: Code of Ethics & Insider Trading Policy
Attachments: Code of Ethics.pdf; Insider Trading Policy.pdf
Importance: High

Hi All,

This is a reminder to review the attached Code of Ethics and Insider Trading policy and return the completed signature pages to my attention.

Thanks,

HR Associate
Retrophin, Inc.
777 Third Avenue, 22nd Floor
New York, NY 10017
@retrophin.com
Tel. :

From:
Sent: Friday, November 15, 2013 2:15 PM
To: Retrophininc
Subject: Code of Ethics & Insider Trading Policy

All,

Retrophin, Inc. is committed to the highest standards of ethical and professional conduct, and the attached Code of Ethics provides you guidance in how to uphold these standards. In addition, the Insider Trading Policy, which is also attached, sets forth the policies of the Company with respect to personal securities transactions.

These policies, which have been approved by the Board of Directors and adopted by the Company, were developed to keep Retrophin, Inc. and its employees in compliance with Federal law.

Please review each policy, complete the signature page of each document and **return them to my attention no later than Friday, November 22nd.**

Thanks,

HR Associate
Retrophin, Inc.
777 Third Avenue, 22nd Floor
New York, NY 10017
@retrophin.com
Tel. :

Retrophin, Inc.

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

Date of Issue: September 9, 2013

INTRODUCTION

Retrophin, Inc. (the “Company”) expects all representatives of the Company to act in accordance with the highest standards of personal and professional integrity in all aspects of their activities and to comply with all applicable laws, regulations, and Company policies and procedures. This Code of Business Conduct & Ethics (the “Code”) applies to all representatives of the Company, including directors, officers, employees, temporary employees, consultants and all others who work with or represent us. This Code may be amended only by resolution of the Company's Board of Directors. The Board of Directors has adopted this Code to:

- promote honest and ethical conduct, including the ethical handling of actual or apparent conflicts of interest between personal and professional relationships;
- promote the full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable disclosure in reports and documents that the Company files with, or submits to, the SEC, as well as in other public communications made by or on behalf of the Company;
- promote compliance with applicable governmental laws, rules and regulations;
- deter wrongdoing; and
- require prompt internal reporting of breaches of, and accountability for adherence to, this Code.

Honest, Ethical and Fair Conduct

Each person owes a duty to the Company to act with integrity. Integrity requires, among other things, being honest, fair and candid. Deceit, dishonesty and subordination of principle are inconsistent with integrity. Service to the Company never should be subordinated to personal gain and advantage.

Each person must:

- Act with integrity, including being honest and candid while still maintaining the confidentiality of the Company's information where required or in the Company's interests.

- Observe all applicable governmental laws, rules and regulations.
- Comply with the requirements of applicable accounting and auditing standards, as well as Company policies, in the maintenance of a high standard of accuracy and completeness in the Company's financial records and other business-related information and data.
- Comply with policies and procedures established by the Company, including policy manuals, procedure manuals, safety manuals and employee handbooks.
- Adhere to a high standard of business ethics and not seek competitive advantage through unlawful or unethical business practices.
- Deal fairly with the Company's customers, suppliers, competitors and employees.
- Refrain from taking advantage of anyone through manipulation, concealment, abuse of privileged information, misrepresentation of material facts or any other unfair-dealing practice.
- Protect the assets of the Company and ensure their proper use.
- Refrain from taking for themselves personally opportunities that are discovered through the use of corporate assets or using corporate assets, information or position for general personal gain outside the scope of employment with the Company.
- Avoid conflicts of interest, wherever possible, except under guidelines approved by the Board of Directors (or the appropriate committee of the Board). Anything that would be a conflict for a person subject to this Code also will be a conflict if it is related to a member of his or her family or a close relative. Examples of conflict of interest situations include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - any significant ownership interest in any supplier, customer or other entity with which the Company conducts business or to which the Company provides financing;
 - any consulting or employment relationship with any customer, supplier or competitor;
 - any outside business activity that detracts from an individual's ability to devote appropriate time and attention to his or her responsibilities with the Company;
 - the receipt of any money, non-nominal gifts or excessive entertainment from any company or entity with which the Company has current or prospective business dealings;
 - being in the position of supervising, reviewing or having any influence on the job evaluation, pay or benefit of any close relative;

- selling anything to the Company or buying anything from the Company, except on the same terms and conditions as comparable officers or directors are permitted to so purchase or sell; and
- any other circumstance, event, relationship or situation in which the personal interest of a person subject to this Code interferes – or even appears to interfere – with the interests of the Company as a whole.

LEGAL & ETHICAL RESPONSIBILITIES TO THE COMPANY

Responsibilities for Compliance

It is your responsibility to read and understand this Code and to comply with it in both letter and spirit. Although this Code addresses a wide range of business, legal, and ethical matters, it cannot anticipate every issue that may arise. In many situations, your judgment and common sense will provide sufficient guidance; if something seems unethical or improper, it probably is. But, if you are unsure of what to do in any situation, you should seek additional guidance and information before you act by contacting your supervisor or the designated Compliance Officer (who is listed under “*Compliance Assistance*” at the end of this Code).

It is also your responsibility to report any actual or suspected violation of a law or regulation, fraud, and any other violation or suspected violation of this Code. You may do so by contacting any member of the Board of Directors, who may be reached by mailing a letter addressed to “Board of Directors” at Retrophin, Inc., 777 Third Avenue, 22th Floor, New York, NY 10017. You may choose to remain anonymous.

The Company prohibits any retaliatory action against any individual for raising concerns or questions regarding compliance with this Code or other ethics matters.

Records and Reporting

Records, data, and information owned, maintained and used by the Company must be accurate. You are personally responsible for the integrity of the information, records and reports under your control. Records must be maintained in sufficient detail as to reflect accurately the Company’s transactions. All financial statements must be prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and fairly present in all material respects the financial condition and results of the Company. All reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission must not contain any fraudulent misstatement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading. No information may be withheld or misrepresented to auditors either internal or external to the Company. The Company’s policy is to identify, maintain, safeguard and destroy or retain all records in the Company’s possession on a systematic and regular basis. Under no circumstances are Company records to be destroyed selectively or to be maintained outside Company premises or designated storage facilities, except in those instances where Company records may be temporarily brought home by employees working from home in accordance with approvals from their supervisors or applicable policies

about working from home or other remote locations.

If you have any concerns or complaints regarding questionable accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters, you are encouraged to submit those concerns or complaints (anonymously, confidentially, or otherwise) to the Board of Directors which will, subject to its duties arising under applicable law, regulation and legal proceedings, treat such submissions confidentially. Such submissions should be directed to the attention of the Board of Directors.

Business records and other documents may become public through litigation, government investigations and the media. In this context, the Company or a third party may be in a position to rely on or interpret the document with the benefit of hindsight and the disadvantage of imperfect recollection. Accordingly, it is important that you avoid exaggeration, intentionally false or misleading statements, offensive language and derogatory remarks in documents and communications of all kinds, including e-mail and informal notes and memoranda.

You must observe any “litigation holds” for records. Litigation holds are written instructions from appropriate officials in the Company or its counsel requiring that certain records be retained beyond normal retention periods for legal or compliance reasons. Specifically, it is unlawful to destroy, conceal, alter, forge or falsify any Company business or other record, document, or object (including email and other electronic records) for the purpose of obstructing or influencing any governmental or legal proceeding, investigation or lawsuit. Accordingly, you are prohibited from destroying any records that are potentially relevant to a violation of law, any currently pending, threatened or reasonably foreseeable litigation or any pending, threatened or reasonably foreseeable government investigation or proceeding.

You should consult immediately with the designated Compliance Officer if you receive, as a Company representative, any summons, subpoena, inquiry, or other communication outside the normal course of business from a court, marshal, sheriff, government agent, regulatory agency, or any lawyer regarding the Company or any employee, customer, supplier, contractor or competitor.

Always contact the designated Compliance Officer before producing any documents, submitting to an interview, answering questions or responding to any request regarding litigation or an investigation (excluding routine audits).

Proper Use of Company Assets

Protecting the Company’s assets, both tangible and intangible, against loss, theft, and misuse is your responsibility. Assets include cash, securities, business plans, customer information, supplier information, intellectual property (including computer programs, models and similar items), physical property (including equipment, vehicles, tools and supplies) and services. These assets were acquired solely for the purpose of conducting the Company’s business. They may not be sold, loaned, given away, or disposed of except with proper authorization as described in the Company’s policies. Company assets other than laptops, cell phones and other similar devices should not be removed from the company premises without written or email permission from the employee’s manager or supervisor. Incidental usage of certain Company assets may be permitted

(e.g., laptops or cell phones); however, abuse of Company assets is prohibited. Misappropriation of Company assets is theft and a breach of your duty to the Company. An employee engaging in such action is subject to immediate dismissal and prosecution, if applicable.

Computer software, information provided by the Company and loaded on your computer, and all data accessed, stored or transmitted to or through your computer related to Company activities is Company property. Licensed software or documentation must be used strictly in accordance with licensing agreements and must not be duplicated without permission. It is extremely important that you take all necessary measures to secure your computer and any computer or voicemail passwords. All sensitive, confidential or restricted electronic information must be password protected. If you have any reason to believe that your password or the security of a Company computer or communication resource has in any manner been compromised, you must change your password immediately and report the incident to your supervisor or the designated Compliance Officer.

Internet access and all Company electronic communications systems, such as e-mail and voice mail, are made available to you to conduct the Company's business and incidental non-solicitation use. All communications are subject to access, monitoring and review by appropriate, authorized Company personnel at any time. The monitoring and review of electronic communications must be approved by the designated Compliance Officer. Users should have no expectation of personal privacy in their use of Company communications systems or information sent to or from or stored in or on Company communications systems. You are prohibited, within reason, from using the Internet, Intranet, instant messaging or email for transmitting communications, or releasing or accessing information that violates this Code. Incidental and occasional personal use of electronic mail and telephones is permitted, but such use should be minimized and the length of the messages should be kept as short as possible, as these messages cost the Company in both productive time and money. Even personal messages on the Company's e-mail and voicemail systems are Company property.

In addition, use of Company computer resources or communications systems for the following is prohibited: abusive or otherwise objectionable language; information which is illegal or obscene; any content which are likely to result in the loss of the recipients' work or systems; messages which defame or libel others; use which interferes with the work of employees or others, including sexual or other harassment that violates applicable laws and Company policies. This is not an exclusive list of prohibitions or conditions.

When you are using Company resources to send e-mail, voicemail or to access Internet services, you are acting as a representative of the Company. Any improper use of these resources may reflect poorly on the Company, damage its reputation, and expose you and the Company to legal liability. At all times when sending e-mail or transmitting any other message or file, you should not transmit comments, language, images or other files that you would be embarrassed to have read by any person. Remember that your "private" e-mail messages are easily forwarded to a wide audience. In addition, do not use these resources in a wasteful manner. Unnecessarily transmitting messages and other files wastes not only computer resources, but also the time and effort of each employee having to sort and read through his or her own e-mail.

Use of computer and communication resources must be consistent with all other Company policies, including those relating to harassment, privacy, copyright, trademark, trade secret and other intellectual property considerations.

If you become aware of the theft or misuse of Company assets, immediately report the matter to your supervisor or the designated Compliance Officer.

Proprietary and Confidential Information

You must retain in strictest confidence, and use solely for the benefit of the Company, all proprietary and confidential information relating to the Company which you acquire, directly or indirectly, in connection with your employment or association with the Company. Proprietary or confidential information about the Company may not be disclosed to anyone outside the Company without specific authorization. In some instances the Company will utilize non-disclosure agreements which describe these obligations further. For example, for customers, suppliers or other third parties who have signed a non-disclosure agreement ("NDA") with the Company that protects disclosures by the Company to such parties from misuse or unauthorized disclosure, no further authorization by the Company is necessary for you to disclose proprietary or confidential information to that customer, supplier or third party. You should confirm however with your supervisor or other appropriate Company officials that such a NDA has been signed and is in effect (i.e., that the NDA has not expired.) If you have questions, consult your supervisor or the designated Compliance Officer.

Examples of proprietary and confidential information include, but are not limited to, any system, information or process that gives the Company an opportunity to gain an advantage over its competitors; nonpublic information about the Company's strategies, business plans, forecasts, operations, and results; nonpublic information about customers and vendors; nonpublic information about the Company's systems, technology, products and services; and employee medical and other records.

You are responsible for safeguarding all proprietary and confidential information under your control. This includes taking steps to ensure documents are produced and handled in a manner that minimizes the risk that unauthorized persons might obtain access to them. You should also ensure that access to work areas and computers is properly controlled. You should not discuss proprietary or confidential information in public places such as restaurants or airplanes or on cellular phones where there is a potential for such information to be transmitted to unauthorized persons.

ADDITIONAL LEGAL & ETHICAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Conflicts of Interest

While the Company respects the privacy of its employees in the conduct of their personal affairs, it insists that they fully discharge their employment obligations to the Company. Employees

should avoid any activity in which their personal interests may come into conflict, or may appear to conflict, with the Company's interests in its relations with current or prospective suppliers, customers, clients, licensees, competitors and/or parties with which it is contemplating a transaction. When a potential conflict of interest arises, it is important that you act with great care to avoid even the appearance that your actions were not in the best interest of the Company.

You must be sensitive to any activities, interests or relationships that might conflict, or even appear to conflict, with your ability to act in the best interests of the Company. Since it is impossible to describe every potential conflict of interest, the Company necessarily relies on you to exercise sound judgment and to adhere to the highest ethical standards.

If you suspect that any activity, interest or relationship of yours would constitute/constitutes a conflict of interest you should disclose it in writing to the designated Compliance Officer and have it approved by the Company. This disclosure should be made prior to the time the situation arises whenever possible and, in any event, promptly after you first become aware of it. Conflict of interest situations involving members of the Board of Directors should be disclosed to the Company's Board of Directors, the Company's legal counsel and the designated Compliance Officer; all other such situations should be disclosed to the person's supervisor, as appropriate, and in any event to the designated Compliance Officer.

Two factors that will be considered when determining whether a conflict of interest exists are: (1) whether the employee is or could be in a position to influence the Company's relationship with the competitor, supplier, customer, client, licensee or party with which the Company is contemplating a transaction; and (2) whether the employee's judgment could be affected, or could appear to be affected, as it relates to the competitor, supplier, customer, client, licensee or such other party because of the significance of the employee's personal interest.

To assist you in determining whether a conflict of interest exists, a few of the more common situations in which a conflict of interest arises are described below:

- A potential conflict of interest arises if you or any person having a close personal relationship with you or a family member has a direct or indirect interest in, or may derive a benefit from, or is employed by a business enterprise which does or seeks to do business with the Company. Note: (i) having an interest of less than \$100,000 in a transaction or (ii) ownership of less than 5% of the outstanding publicly-traded securities of a business enterprise doing, or seeking to do, business with the Company would not, in each case, generally be considered to be a conflict of interest. In addition, a situation in which a related person is employed by a business enterprise that furnishes products or services to the Company and the general public at prices and terms generally applicable to all its customers, and whose compensation is not determined in whole or in part by reference to the amount of business done with the Company, would not be considered to give rise to a conflict of interest.
- Family means your spouse, parents, children, siblings, mothers and fathers in law and any person living in the same house with you. A close personal relationship means a person who could have strong influence over your actions.

- You may not compete with the Company during the course of your employment. This means you may not develop new technologies or take business opportunities that are offered or available to the Company for you. All copyrights, patents, trade secrets or other intellectual property associated with every idea, concept, technique, invention, process and work of authorship developed or created by you in the course of performing work for the Company belongs to the Company, and, if requested, shall be specifically assigned by you to the Company.
- Without the prior written approval of the designated Compliance Officer (or, with respect to the designated Compliance Officer, written approval of the Chief Executive Officer), you may not participate in a joint venture, partnership or other business arrangement with the Company.
- Simultaneous employment with or serving as a consultant to or director of a competitor of the Company is strictly prohibited, as is any activity that is intended to or that you should reasonably expect to advance a competitor's interests at the expense of the Company's interests.
- You may not market products or services in competition with the Company's current or documented and planned business activities. It is your responsibility to consult with the Company's Chief Financial Officer to determine whether a planned activity will compete with any of the Company's business activities before you pursue the activity in question. In general, such business arrangements are disfavored, and any such approval would be given only in accordance with policies established by the Board of Directors and after review and approval by the Board.
- Without the prior written approval of the designated Compliance Officer (or, with respect to the designated Compliance Officer, written approval of the Chief Executive Officer), you may not be a supplier or be employed by, serve as a consultant to or director, or represent a customer or supplier to the Company, or anyone else who does, or seeks to do, business with the Company (other than as a retail customer). Without the prior written approval of the designated Compliance Officer (or, with respect to the designated Compliance Officer, written approval of the Chief Executive Officer), you may not accept money or benefits of any kind from a third party as compensation or payment for any advice or services that you may provide to a customer, supplier or anyone else in connection with its business with the Company.

Corporate Opportunity

Directors' have unique duties to the Company with respect to corporate business opportunities. A corporate business opportunity in this context is defined as (1) an opportunity in the Company's line of business or proposed expansion or diversification, (2) which the Company is financially able to undertake and (3) which may be of interest to the Company. A director who learns of such a corporate business opportunity and who wishes to participate in it should disclose the opportunity to the Board of Directors. If the Board of Directors determines that the Company does not have an actual or expected interest in the opportunity, then the director may participate

in the opportunity, provided that the director has not wrongfully utilized the Company's resources in order to acquire the opportunity.

Gifts and Entertainment

The purpose of business entertainment (including meals) and gifts in a commercial setting is to create good will and sound working relationships, not to gain unfair advantage with suppliers, customers or others. Employees should never offer, give, provide or accept a gift that is in the form of cash, is inconsistent with customary business practices, is excessive in value, could be construed as a bribe or payoff or violates any laws or regulations.

Gifts, gratuities, or courtesies of modest value that are part of ordinary business practice, such as an occasional meal, are usually acceptable. Useful tests for determining a gift's inappropriateness are: if the gift would create embarrassment or obligation for the giver or receiver, and if the action would not stand up to public scrutiny. In receiving gifts, employees must ask themselves whether one purpose of a gift is intended to influence, or appear to influence, business decisions and would thereby compromise their ability to act in the best interests of the Company. The same tests of integrity should be applied to gifts an employee is considering offering to a customer or other person. We must avoid not only actual impropriety, but also the appearance of impropriety.

Neither you nor any immediate family or person with whom you have a close personal relationship may accept gifts or anything of value (including entertainment) from a vendor (existing or potential), customer or person to which the Company provides financing if that gift or other thing of value is, or could reasonably be considered to be, intended to influence your behavior toward that vendor or customer.

Absent such circumstances, gifts may be accepted when permitted by applicable law if they are non-cash gifts of nominal value or customary and reasonable meals and entertainment, such as an occasional business meal or sporting event, unless previously approved by the designated Compliance Officer. Travel or lodging in any amount may not be accepted unless previously approved in writing by your designated Compliance Officer.

If you are offered money or a gift not in conformity with the exceptions noted above, or if either arrives at your office or home, you must report it to your supervisor in writing with a copy to the designated Compliance Officer. At any time, if you are unsure whether a gift, entertainment, meal or gratuity would be acceptable under this policy, you should discuss it with the designated Compliance Officer.

Insider Trading

In accordance with the Company's Policy on Insider Trading, directors, officers, employees, and consultants, as well as members of their immediate families living in the same household, other household members and other affiliated entities are all considered "Insiders."

Federal securities laws and Company policy prohibit Insiders who are in possession of material, non-public information relating to the Company ("Inside Information") from using such

information in order to gain personal benefit, or to pass on, or “tip,” the information to someone who then uses it. “Non-public” or “Inside information” is defined as information that has not been disclosed to the public in a widely distributed press release intended for and made available to the public or in a Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) filing.

Even after disclosure, information is still considered nonpublic until an adequate time has passed for the securities markets to absorb the information. As a general rule, information should not be considered absorbed until after the close of business on the third “Trading Day” following the date of the public disclosure of the information, or at the time such information is no longer material. The term “Trading Day” means a day in which national stock exchanges are open for trading.

In order to help protect its Insiders from inadvertently violating insider trading rules, the Company restricts trading by Insiders during certain periods by closing the “trading window” or by implementing blackout periods. It should be noted, however, that even when the trading window is open, any person possessing Inside Information concerning the Company may not engage in any transactions in the Company’s securities, whether or not the Company has required that person to suspend trading. The trading window will be closed at regular intervals for recurring events. For example, the trading window will be closed for a time before periodic reports are required to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission because during that time the information to be contained in the report is probably known to some Insiders (unless the Board of Directors determines that the non-public information to be contained in the report is not material.) At other times, the trading window will be closed because of some specific, non-recurring event, such as being awarded a material contract. In such event, Insiders who are aware of the event are not allowed to engage in any transaction involving the purchase or sale of the Company’s securities and should not disclose to others the fact of such suspension of trading.

Even minimal use of Inside Information is prohibited. Trading on Inside Information is illegal no matter how few shares are bought or sold. It may result in a prison sentence. You can be held liable both for your own transactions and for transactions effected by a tippee that you gave the information to, or even a tippee of that tippee. Furthermore, it is important that even the *appearance*, not just the fact, of insider trading be avoided. The only exception is that transactions directly with the Company, e.g., option exercises or purchases under the Company’s employee stock purchase plan, will not create problems. However, the subsequent sale or other disposition of such stock *is* fully subject to insider trading restrictions.

In addition, it is the policy of the Company that no Insider who, in the course of working for the Company, learns of material, non-public information about a company with which the Company does business, including a customer or vendor of the Company, may trade in that company’s securities until the information becomes public or is no longer material.

It is not possible to define all categories of material information. However, information should be regarded as material if a reasonable investor would want to know it prior to making a decision to buy, hold or sell securities. Similarly, any information that could be expected to affect the Company’s (or another company’s) stock price, whether it is positive or negative, should be

considered material.

This insider trading policy also applies to your family members who reside with you, anyone else who lives in your household, and any entity whose transactions in Company securities are subject to your control or influence.

An Insider may not disclose ("tip") Inside Information to *any* other person (including family members, friends and acquaintances), except for other Company employees who have a clear right and need to know the information in order to do their job. In addition, you should not tell others to buy or sell the Company's common stock or express any opinions on the basis of Inside Information as to trading in the Company's securities.

The foregoing is a summary of certain portions of the Company's Insider Trading Policy. You are expected to be familiar with, and to abide by, the complete policy.

Intellectual Property

You must be sensitive to, and take measures to ensure, the Company's intellectual property – trade secrets, patents, copyrights and trade/service marks – is protected in accordance with federal and state laws. Further you must also respect the intellectual property rights of others, including, for example, investors, licensors, customers and former employers or competitors. If you work with intellectual property owned by the Company or any third party, please be sure to consult the designated Compliance Officer about appropriate use and steps you need to take to protect the Company's rights.

Antitrust

The essence of the Company's antitrust policy is to compete vigorously, fairly and in compliance with all applicable antitrust and competition laws. The Company is subject to complex laws designed to preserve competition among enterprises and to protect consumers from unfair business arrangements and practices (generally known as "antitrust laws"). You are required to comply with these laws at all times.

No employee will act in any manner that is inconsistent with this policy, will qualify or compromise it, or will authorize or condone violations. Failure to comply with the policy risks the reputation and success of the Company and its employees, and, depending on the circumstances, can result in severe penalties. Managers and supervisors are responsible for exercising care, diligence and leadership to assure that employees reporting to them fully comply with this antitrust policy. Additionally, each employee is responsible for adhering to and reporting any violations of the antitrust policy.

Violations of the antitrust laws may constitute a felony and criminal conviction can result in imprisonment; may trigger private lawsuits that result in an award of triple the damages proved, plus costs and attorneys' fees; may involve broad court orders that could severely limit the Company's business freedom, with substantial costs in time, reputation and lost business; and constitute a drain on employee time and energies. On the other hand, prompt reporting of a

suspected problem can assist in addressing it early – the government has amnesty programs that reduce or eliminate some of these consequences for companies who take swift action to stop troublesome conduct.

The Company does not expect you to become an expert on the antitrust laws. However, examples of suspect behavior include communications with competitors regarding sharing price or other competitive information, or proposals to allocate markets or customers, or discussions at industry trade association meetings of competitively sensitive topics, such as prices, pricing policies, territories, capacity, costs and marketing strategies. All such situations should be avoided.

If a competitor, customer or a supplier tries to discuss subjects with you that raise concerns about anticompetitive conduct, you should refuse to do so and ask the person to stop immediately. If necessary, you should leave or otherwise terminate the conversation and report the matter to the designated Compliance Officer.

Bribery, Kickbacks and Foreign Corrupt Practices Act

The Company is subject to a variety of federal and state laws, including as a result of the Company entering into government contracts, which impose additional obligations regarding, among other things, anti-kickback, anti-bribery and false claims duties.

Payments to Others

Employees may not give either directly or indirectly any bribes, kickbacks or other similar considerations to any person or organization to attract or induce business. All decisions regarding the purchasing of materials, supplies and services must be made on the basis of competitive price, quality and performance and in a way that preserves the Company's integrity and is consistent with executing the Company's business plan. Fees, commissions or other amounts paid to outside consultants, agents or other third parties must be fully disclosed in writing, and reviewed and approved in writing by appropriate Company officials in advance and must be legal, proper and reasonable in relation to customary commercial practice.

Payments to Government Officials

In addition, the U.S. government has a number of laws and regulations regarding business gratuities that may be accepted by U.S. government personnel. Because government officials are obligated to follow specific codes of conduct and laws, special care must be taken in government procurement. Some key requirements for doing business with government entities are:

- Not offering or accepting kickbacks, bribes, gifts, gratuities or anything else of value with the intent of obtaining favorable treatment from the recipient. A gratuity or courtesy that is customary in the business sector (such as meals) may be perceived as a bribe by a government official.

- Hiring present and former government personnel and consultants only in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

The promise, offer or delivery to an official or employee of the U.S. government of a gift, favor or other gratuity in violation of these rules would not only violate Company policy but could also be a criminal offense. State and local governments, as well as foreign governments, may have similar rules.

Foreign Corrupt Practices Act

The U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act prohibits giving anything of value, directly or indirectly, to officials of foreign governments, foreign political parties, foreign political candidates or state-owned or controlled entities in order to corruptly obtain or retain business, influence decisions of the foreign official in their official capacity or otherwise secure an improper business advantage. Examples of such prohibited conduct would include payments to foreign officials to evade taxes, secure a business contract or circumvent customs restrictions. All employees, regardless of which country they are based in, are strictly prohibited from making any such payments to government officials, foreign political parties, candidates for political office, state-controlled entities or to any person who will facilitate any type of payment to such foreign official of any country. This does not apply to any valid, documented fees charged by government or non-government bodies as required by law for the provision of a required service.

Company funds, services, or labor must not be given, directly or indirectly, to anyone in an improper effort to obtain or retain business for the Company or to obtain any special or unusual treatment in connection with a business transaction. You must discuss in advance any expenditures and transactions of any kind involving foreign government officials, including social meetings with the designated Compliance Officer. Any such expenditure or transaction must be accurately recorded in the Company's books and records. As noted above, you should contact the designated Compliance Officer if you have any questions or concerns about any payments, acts or practices that are covered by this or related sections.

Commitment to the Environment

It has been, and will continue to be, the intent of the Company to conduct its business in an environmentally responsible manner. Accordingly, the Company undertakes to:

- Comply with the spirit and intent, as well as the letter, of environmental laws, regulations and standards.
- Incorporate environmental protection and stewardship as an integral part of the design, construction, operation and maintenance of its facilities.
- Encourage the wise use of energy to minimize the impact on the environment.

WORKPLACE RESPONSIBILITIES

Fair Employment and Diversity

The Company considers diversity in our people critical to our success, and we seek to recruit, develop and retain the most talented people from a diverse candidate pool. Advancement at our Company is based on talent and performance. We are fully committed to equal employment opportunity and compliance with the letter and spirit of the full range of fair employment practices and nondiscrimination laws.

While employees and applicants for employment must be qualified and meet the job requirements established by the Company, it is the Company's policy to ensure that no employee or applicant for employment is discriminated against in recruitment, hiring, training, or promotion because of age, race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, national origin, handicap, disability (where the applicant or employee is qualified to perform the essential functions of the job with or without reasonable accommodation), marital status, or veteran status. Violations should be reported to the designated Compliance Officer.

Harassment and Intimidation

The Company prohibits sexual or any other kind of harassment or intimidation, whether committed by or against a supervisor, co-worker, customer, vendor or visitor. Unlawful discrimination, whether based on a person's race, gender, color, creed, religion, national origin, ancestry, age, disability, marital status, sexual orientation, veteran status or any other legally protected category, is repugnant and inconsistent with our commitment to providing a respectful, professional and dignified workplace.

If you believe that you are being subjected to harassing behavior, or if you observe or receive a complaint regarding such behavior, you should report it to your supervisor or to the designated Compliance Officer. The Company will promptly investigate all allegations of harassment or discrimination and will take appropriate corrective action. Retaliation against individuals for raising claims of harassment or discrimination is prohibited.

Other Employment Matters

To ensure that our business is conducted properly and efficiently, you must conform to certain standards of work performance and other laws and regulations. You must never engage in unsafe, threatening or violent verbal or physical conduct in the workplace. Supervisors or managers must be notified immediately of employee misconduct, including criminal acts that occurred while performing or relevant to the company business (for example, if driving is a part of the employee's job function). Once notified, the supervisor or manager should contact the designated Compliance Officer if the incident does meet the criteria described previously (i.e. performing or relevant to the Company business).

Safety

The Company assigns a high priority to the safety of its people. No job is so important that it has to be worked in an unsafe manner.

Supervisors and management are responsible for monitoring the use of all reasonable safeguards in the workplace including Company procedures, safe work practices, and personal protective equipment.

Ultimately, however, all employees are responsible for their own safety. Every employee must, for his or her own and fellow workers' health and welfare, abide by the Company procedures and safe work practices, and use all appropriate personal protective equipment.

Drugs and Alcohol

The Company is firmly committed to providing its employees with a safe workplace to the extent reasonably possible and to promoting high standards of employee health.

The Company expects all employees and contractors to report to work able to perform their duties safely. Substance and alcohol abuse by employees or contractors is regarded as an unsafe work practice by creating an increased risk to their safety and the safety of their fellow workers and the public.

The Company intends to maintain a drug-free work environment. Except at approved Company functions, you may not use, possess or be under the influence of alcohol on Company premises.

You cannot use, sell, attempt to use or sell, purchase, possess or be under the influence of any illegal drug on Company premises or while performing Company business on or off the premises.

The Company recognizes and protects the privacy and confidentiality of employee medical and personnel records, as appropriate and according to law.

REPRESENTING THE COMPANY

Honesty with Regulators

In our businesses, we are extensively regulated by a number of commissions, agencies, and other governmental entities. While we may not always agree with these regulators, it is essential that the information that we supply to them be accurate and not misleading. We must cooperate with all our employees and representatives who interface with our regulators and supply them in a timely manner with accurate and complete information which they require to fulfill their responsibilities.

Communications with the Public

Before publishing, making speeches, giving interviews or making public appearances that are connected to the Company's business interests, you must get approval from your supervisor. In the event that such speeches, interviews or public appearances include information which is financial in nature, you must get approval of the Company's Chief Financial Officer.

In addition, in order to ensure the Company's communications with the public are accurate, complete, consistent and in compliance with applicable law, while still protecting the Company's confidentiality and interests, you should always refer all news media, securities analyst and investor inquiries to Investor Relations or the Company's Chief Financial Officer. You should not provide responses unless specifically requested to do so by an appropriate Company representative.

Political Activities and Contributions

You have the right to participate voluntarily in the political process. No one in the Company may require you to contribute to, support or oppose any political candidate or group. If you choose to participate in the political process, you must do so as an individual, not as a representative of the Company unless this activity is understood to be part of your job function for the Company. You may not work on a political fundraiser or other campaign activity while at work or use Company property for these activities.

Any overt, visible and partisan political activity that could cause someone to believe that your actions reflect the views or position of the Company requires the prior approval of the designated Compliance Officer.

WAIVERS

Any waiver of any provision of this Code for executive officers (as "officer" is defined in Rule 16(a)-1(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) or directors must be approved by the Board of Directors, or a designated committee of the Board. Any such waiver must be promptly disclosed to shareholders in accordance with applicable SEC rules. The Company generally will not grant such waivers and will make exceptions only for good cause.

COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE

The following officer of the Company, Marc Panoff, the Chief Financial Officer (CFO), has been designated as the "designated Compliance Officer" to oversee the implementation and enforcement of this Code and other legal compliance programs of the Company and to assist you in complying with them. You may contact him at (646) 837-5863 or by sending an e-mail to info@retrophin.com.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FORM

I have received and read the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics issued September 9, 2013, and I understand its contents. I agree to comply fully with this Code. I understand that I have an obligation, as described above, to report any suspected violations of the Code.

Printed Name

Signature

Date

September 9, 2013

Retrophin, Inc.

Policy on Insider Trading

This Insider Trading Policy provides the standards of Retrophin, Inc. (the "**Company**") on trading and causing the trading of the Company's securities or securities of other publicly-traded companies while in possession of confidential information. This policy is divided into two parts: the first part prohibits trading in certain circumstances and applies to all directors, officers, employees, temporary employees, contractors and consultants of the Company and the second part imposes special additional trading restrictions and applies to all (i) directors of the Company, (ii) executive officers of the Company and (iii) the employees listed on Appendix A (collectively, "**Covered Persons**").

One of the principal purposes of the federal securities laws is to prohibit so-called "insider trading." Simply stated, insider trading occurs when a person uses material non-public information obtained through involvement with the Company to make decisions to purchase, sell, give away or otherwise trade the Company's securities or to provide that information to others outside the Company. The prohibitions against insider trading apply to trades, tips and recommendations by virtually any person, including all persons associated with the Company, if the information involved is "material" and "non-public." These terms are defined in this Policy under Part I, Section 3 below. The prohibitions would apply to any director, officer or employee who buys or sells Company stock on the basis of material non-public information that he or she obtained about the Company, its customers, suppliers, or other companies with which the Company has contractual relationships or may be negotiating transactions.

PART I

1. Applicability

This Policy applies to all transactions in the Company's securities, including common stock, options and any other securities that the Company may issue, such as preferred stock, notes, bonds and convertible securities, as well as to derivative securities relating to any of the Company's securities, whether or not issued by the Company.

This Policy applies to all directors, officers, employees, temporary employees, contractors and consultants of the Company.

2. General Policy: No Trading or Causing Trading While in Possession of Material Non-public Information

(a). No director, officer, employee, temporary employee, contractor or consultant of the Company may purchase or sell any Company security, whether or not issued by the Company, while in possession of material non-public information about the Company. (The terms "material" and "non-public" are defined in Part I, Section 3(a) and (b) below.)

(b). No director, officer, employee, temporary employee, contractor or consultant of the Company who knows of any material non-public information about the Company may communicate that information to any other person, including family and friends.

(c). In addition, no director, officer, employee, temporary employee, contractor or consultant of the Company may purchase or sell any security of any other company, whether or not issued by the Company, while in possession of material non-public information about that company that was obtained in the course of his or her involvement with the Company. No director, officer, employee, temporary employee, contractor or consultant of the Company who knows of any such material non-public information may communicate that information to any other person, including family and friends.

(d). For compliance purposes, you should never trade, tip or recommend securities (or otherwise cause the purchase or sale of securities) while in possession of information that you have reason to believe is material and non-public unless you first consult with, and obtain the advance approval of, the Compliance Officer (which is defined in Part I, Section 3(c) below).

(e). Covered Persons must "pre-clear" all trading in securities of the Company in accordance with the procedures set forth in Part II, Section 3 below.

3. Definitions

(a) Materiality. Insider trading restrictions come into play only if the information you possess is "material." Materiality, however, involves a relatively low threshold. Information is generally regarded as "material" if it has market significance, that is, if its public dissemination is likely to affect the market price of securities, or if it otherwise is information that a reasonable investor would want to know before making an investment decision.

Information dealing with the following subjects is reasonably likely to be found material in particular situations:

- (i) significant changes in the Company's prospects;

- (ii) significant write-downs in assets or increases in reserves;
- (iii) developments regarding significant litigation or government agency investigations;
- (iv) liquidity problems;
- (v) changes in earnings estimates or unusual gains or losses in major operations;
- (vi) major changes in management;
- (vii) changes in dividends;
- (viii) extraordinary borrowings;
- (ix) award or loss of a significant contract;
- (x) changes in debt ratings;
- (xi) proposals, plans or agreements, even if preliminary in nature, involving mergers, acquisitions, divestitures, recapitalizations, strategic alliances, licensing arrangements, or purchases or sales of substantial assets;
- (xii) public offerings;
- (xiii) financial results;
- (xiv) new product announcements or policies of a significant nature;
- (xv) stock splits;
- (xvi) positive or negative developments in outstanding litigation;
- (xvii) threatened litigation; and
- (xviii) pending statistical reports (such as, consumer price index, money supply and retail figures, or interest rate developments).

Material information is not limited to historical facts but may also include projections and forecasts. With respect to a future event, such as a merger, acquisition or introduction of a new product, the point at which negotiations or product development are determined to be material is determined by balancing the probability that the event will occur against the magnitude of the effect the event would have on a company's operations or stock price should it occur. Thus, information concerning an event that would have a large effect on stock price, such as a merger, may be material even if the possibility that the event will occur is relatively small. When in doubt about whether particular non-public information is material, presume it is material. **If you are unsure whether information is material, you should consult the Compliance Officer before making any decision to disclose such information (other than to persons who need to know it) or to trade in or recommend securities to which that information relates.**

(b) Non-public Information. Insider trading prohibitions come into play only when you possess information that is material and "non-public." The fact that information has been disclosed to a few members of the public does not make it public for insider trading purposes. To be "public" the information must have been disseminated in a manner designed to reach investors generally, and the investors must be given the opportunity to absorb the information. Even after public disclosure of information about the Company, you must wait until the close of business on the second trading day after the information was publicly disclosed before you can treat the information as public.

Non-public information may include:

- (i) information available to a select group of analysts or brokers or institutional investors;
- (ii) undisclosed facts that are the subject of rumors, even if the rumors are widely circulated; and
- (iii) information that has been entrusted to the Company on a confidential basis until a public announcement of the information has been made and enough time has elapsed for the market to respond to a public announcement of the information (normally two or three days).

As with questions of materiality, if you are not sure whether information is considered public, you should either consult with the Compliance Officer or assume that the information is "non-public" and treat it as confidential.

(c) Compliance Officer. The Company has appointed the Chief Financial Officer as the Compliance Officer for this Policy. The duties of the Compliance Officer include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (i) assisting with implementation of this Policy;
- (ii) circulating this Policy to all employees and ensuring that this Policy is amended as necessary to remain up-to-date with insider trading laws;
- (iii) pre-clearing all trading in securities of the Company by Covered Persons in accordance with the procedures set forth in Part II, Section 3 below; and
- (iv) providing approval of any transactions under Part II, Section 4 below.

(d) Post-Termination Transactions. The Policy continues to apply to transactions in the Company's securities even after a director, officer, employee, temporary employee, contractor or consultant has had its services to the Company terminated. If such a person is in possession of material non-public information, such person may not trade in the Company's securities until that information has become public or is no longer material.

4. Violations of Insider Trading Laws

Penalties for trading on or communicating material non-public information can be severe, both for individuals involved in such unlawful conduct and their employers and supervisors, and may include jail terms, criminal fines, civil penalties and civil enforcement injunctions. Given the severity of the potential penalties, compliance with this Policy is absolutely mandatory.

(a) Legal Penalties. A person who violates insider trading laws by engaging in transactions in a company's securities when he or she has material non-public information can be sentenced to a substantial jail term and required to pay a penalty of several times the amount of profits gained or losses avoided.

In addition, a person who tips others may also be liable for transactions by the tippees to whom he or she has disclosed material non-public information. Tippers can be subject to the same penalties and sanctions as the tippees, and the SEC has imposed large penalties even when the tipper did not profit from the transaction.

The SEC can also seek substantial penalties from any person who, at the time of an insider trading violation, "directly or indirectly controlled the person who committed such violation," which would apply to the Company and/or management and supervisory

personnel. These control persons may be held liable for up to the greater of \$1 million or three times the amount of the profits gained or losses avoided. Even for violations that result in a small or no profit, the SEC can seek a minimum of \$1 million from a company and/or management and supervisory personnel as control persons.

(b) Company-imposed Penalties. Employees who violate this Policy may be subject to disciplinary action by the Company, including dismissal for cause. Any exceptions to the Policy, if permitted, may only be granted by the Compliance Officer and must be provided before any activity contrary to the above requirements takes place.

PART II

1. Blackout Periods

All Covered Persons are prohibited from trading in the Company's securities during blackout periods.

(a) Quarterly Blackout Periods. Trading in the Company's securities is prohibited during the period beginning at the close of the market on the fourteenth (14th) day preceding the end of each fiscal quarter and ending at the close of business on the second (2nd) day following the date the Company's financial results are publicly disclosed and Form 10-Q or Form 10-K for such period is filed. During these periods, Covered Persons generally possess or are presumed to possess material non-public information about the Company's financial results.

(b) Other Blackout Periods. From time to time, other types of material non-public information regarding the Company (such as negotiation of mergers, acquisitions or dispositions or new product developments) may be pending and not be publicly disclosed. While such material non-public information is pending, the Company may impose special blackout periods during which Covered Persons are prohibited from trading in the Company's securities. If the Company imposes a special blackout period, it will notify the Covered Persons affected.

(c) Exception. These trading restrictions do not apply to transactions under a pre-existing written plan, contract, instruction, or arrangement under Rule 10b5-1 (an "Approved 10b5-1 Plan") that:

(i) has been reviewed and approved at least one month in advance of any trades thereunder by the Compliance Officer (or, if revised or amended, such revisions or amendments have been reviewed and approved by the Compliance Officer at least one month in advance of any subsequent trades);

(ii) was entered into in good faith by the Covered Person at a time when the Covered Person was not in possession of material non-public information about the Company; and

(iii) gives a third party the discretionary authority to execute such purchases and sales, outside the control of the Covered Person, so long as such third party does not possess any material non-public information about the Company; or explicitly specifies the security or securities to be purchased or sold, the number of shares, the prices and/or dates of transactions, or other formula(s) describing such transactions.

2. Trading Window

Covered Persons are permitted to trade in the Company's securities when no blackout period is in effect. Generally this means that Covered Persons can trade during the period beginning on the third (3rd) day following the date the Company's financial results are publicly disclosed and Form 10-Q or Form 10-K for such period is filed and ending on the fifteenth (15th) day preceding the end of the next fiscal quarter. However, even during this trading window, a Covered Person who is in possession of any material non-public information should not trade in the Company's securities until the information has been made publicly available or is no longer material. In addition, the Company may close this trading window if a special blackout period under Part II, Section 1(b) above is imposed and will re-open the trading window once the special blackout period has ended.

3. Pre-clearance of Securities Transactions

(a). Because Covered Persons are likely to obtain material non-public information on a regular basis, the Company requires all such persons to refrain from trading, even during a trading window under Part II, Section 2 above, without first pre-clearing all transactions in the Company's securities.

(b). Subject to the exemption in subsection (d) below, no Covered Person may, directly or indirectly, purchase or sell (or otherwise make any transfer, gift, pledge or loan of) any Company security at any time without first obtaining prior approval from the Compliance Officer. These procedures also apply to transactions by such person's spouse, other persons living in such person's household and minor children and to transactions by entities over which such person exercises control.

(c). The Compliance Officer shall record the date each request is received and the date and time each request is approved or disapproved. Unless revoked, a grant of permission will normally remain valid until the close of trading two business days following the day on which it was granted. If the transaction does not occur during the two-day period, pre-clearance of the transaction must be re-requested.

(d). Pre-clearance is not required for purchases and sales of securities under an Approved 10b5-1 Plan. With respect to any purchase or sale under an Approved 10b5-1 Plan, the third party effecting transactions on behalf of the Covered Person should be instructed to send duplicate confirmations of all such transactions to the Compliance Officer.

4. Prohibited Transactions

(a). Directors and executive officers of the Company are prohibited from trading in the Company's equity securities during a blackout period imposed under an "individual account" retirement or pension plan of the Company, during which at least 50% of the plan participants are unable to purchase, sell or otherwise acquire or transfer an interest in equity securities of the Company, due to a temporary suspension of trading by the Company or the plan fiduciary.

(b). A Covered Person, including such person's spouse, other persons living in such person's household and minor children and entities over which such person exercises control, is prohibited from engaging in the following transactions in the Company's securities unless advance approval is obtained from the Compliance Officer:

(i) Short-term trading. Covered Persons who purchase Company securities may not sell any Company securities of the same class for at least six months after the purchase;

(ii) Short sales. Covered Persons may not sell the Company's securities short;

(iii) Options trading. Covered Persons may not buy or sell puts or calls or other derivative securities on the Company's securities;

(iv) Trading on margin. Covered Persons may not hold Company securities in a margin account or pledge Company securities as collateral for a loan; and

(v) Hedging. Covered Persons may not enter into hedging or monetization transactions or similar arrangements with respect to Company securities.

5. Acknowledgment and Certification

All Covered Persons are required to sign the attached acknowledgment and certification.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND CERTIFICATION

The undersigned does hereby acknowledge receipt of the Company's Insider Trading Policy. The undersigned has read and understands (or has had explained) such Policy and agrees to be governed by such Policy at all times in connection with the purchase and sale of securities and the confidentiality of non-public information.

(Signature)

(Please print name)

Date: _____

APPENDIX A

[INSERT LIST OF EMPLOYEES TO WHOM THE INSIDER TRADING
POLICY IS APPLICABLE]